

L5 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 26100-51-6/BI
 L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLY-L-LACTIC ACID"/CN
 L7 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L6
 L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 127514-57-2
 L11 5470 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L10
 L12 116 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SACCHAROTHRIX+NT/CT
 L13 141 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SACCHAROTHRIX?/CT OR SACCHAROT
 HRIX OR L12
 L14 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L13
 L15 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND POLYLACT?
 L17 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ?LACT?(3A) (POLY? OR
 RESIN?)
 L18 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15 OR L17

=> d l18 ibib abs hitind hitstr 1-5

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:121755 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:3327

TITLE: **Poly(L-lactide)** degradation by

Saccharothrix waywayandensis

Jararat, Amnat; Tokiwa, Yutaka

CORPORATE SOURCE: C.P.R Co., Ltd., Himeji, Hyogo, 670-0965, Japan

SOURCE: Biotechnology Letters (2003), 25(5), 401-404

CODEN: BILED3; ISSN: 0141-5492

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Poly(L-lactide)** (PLA) was degraded by more than 95 mg from 100 mg PLA film by an actinomycete, **Saccharothrix waywayandensis**, growing in 100 mL liq. culture contg. 0.1% (w/v) gelatin. In addn. to degrading PLA, this strain assimilated the major degrdn. product of PLA, L-lactic acid.

CC 10-2 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)

ST **Saccharothrix poly(lactide)** biodegrdn

IT Polymers, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(biodegradable; **poly(L-lactide)** degrdn. by

Saccharothrix waywayandensis)

IT Decomposition

(biodegrdn.; **poly(L-lactide)** degrdn. by

Saccharothrix waywayandensis)

IT **Saccharothrix waywayandensis**

(**poly(L-lactide)** degrdn. by **Saccharothrix**

waywayandensis)

IT 79-33-4, L-Lactic acid, biological studies 26161-42-2

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(**poly(L-lactide)** degrdn. by **Saccharothrix**

waywayandensis)

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29483 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:85598

TITLE: Isolation of **poly(lactic acid)**
degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from
bacteria

INVENTOR(S): Tokiwa, Yutaka; Amnat, Jallerat; Tsuchiya, Akito

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and
Technology, Japan; Almighty K. K.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003009855	A2	20030114	JP 2001-248343	20010817
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-133588	A 20010427

AB A method for isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading
enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria by culturing them in
the presence of glycine-contg. oligopeptide, alanine-contg. oligopeptide,
valine-contg. oligopeptide, valine, alanine, glycine, gelatin, soybean,
collagen, elastin, keratin, silk fibroin, or its hydrolysis products, is
provided.

IC ICM C12N009-18
ICS C12N009-50; C12N009-18; C12R001-00; C12R001-01; C12R001-44;
C12R001-465; C12R001-645; C12R001-07

CC 7-2 (Enzymes)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 10

ST **poly lactate** degrading enzyme proteinase K like
protease bacteria

IT Soybean (Glycine max)
(culturing bacteria in the presence of; isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease
from bacteria)

IT Collagens, uses
Elastins
Fibroin
Gelatin, uses
Keratins
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(culturing bacteria in the presence of; isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease
from bacteria)

IT Amycolatopsis
Amycolatopsis orientalis
Bacillus (bacterium genus)
Kibdelosporangium
Lentzea
Saccharomonospora
Saccharopolyspora
Saccharothrix
Saccharothrix waywayandensis
Staphylococcus
Streptoalloteichus
Streptomyces
Tritirachium
Tritirachium album

(isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria)

IT Peptides, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (oligopeptides, culturing bacteria in the presence of; isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria)

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 56-41-7, L-Alanine, uses 72-18-4, L-Valine, uses 1948-31-8 3695-73-6 5874-90-8 22885-38-7 25191-17-7, Poly-alanine 25718-94-9, Poly-glycine
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (culturing bacteria in the presence of; isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria)

IT 327029-50-5P, **Poly(L-lactate)** depolymerase
 RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
 (isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria)

IT 39450-01-6P, Proteinase K
 RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
 (protease like; isolation of **poly(lactic acid)** degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like protease from bacteria)

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29478 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:54649

TITLE: Inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid** degrading enzyme production and degradation of **polylactic acid**

INVENTOR(S): Tokiwa, Yutaka; Jarelaht, Amnatto; Tsuchiya, Akito

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan; Almighty K. K.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003009846	A2	20030114	JP 2001-248341	20010817
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-133588	A 20010427
AB	Biodegradable polylactic acid is degraded with microorganism producing polylactic acid degrading enzyme and/or proteinase K-like protease. Inducers such as glycine-contg. oligopeptides are used for promotion of enzyme prodn. of the microorganism.			
IC	ICM C12N001-14 ICS C12N001-14; B09B003-00; C12N001-20; C12N009-52; C12N009-54; C12R001-645; C12R001-01; C12R001-465; C12R001-07; C12R001-44			
CC	16-4 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 60			
ST	polylactate degrading enzyme proteinase manuf inducer oligopeptide			
IT	Polymers, occurrence RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (biodegradable; inducers for enhanced polylactic acid)			

- acid-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Remediation
(bioremediation; inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Fibroin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(hydrolyzates; inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Amycolatopsis
Amycolatopsis orientalis
Bacillus (bacterium genus)
Fermentation
Kibdelosporangium
Lentzea
Saccharomonospora
Saccharopolyspora
Saccharothrix
Saccharothrix waywayandensis
Staphylococcus
Streptoalloteichus
Streptomyces
Tritirachium
Tritirachium album
(inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
Fibroin
Gelatins, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(oligopeptides; inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(soya; inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT 556-33-2, Glycyl glycyl glycine 686-43-1, Valyl glycine 1948-31-8
1963-21-9, Glycyl valine 3695-73-6, Glycyl alanine 5874-90-8, Alanyl
alanyl alanine 19729-30-7, Glycyl glycyl alanine 28112-97-2, Glycyl
valyl glycine
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)
- IT 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)]
RL: POL (Pollutant); RCT (Reactant); OCCU (Occurrence); RACT (Reactant or
reagent)
(inducers for enhanced **polylactic acid**-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic acid**)

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oligopeptide contg.; inducers for enhanced **polylactic** acid-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic** acid)

IT 39450-01-6P
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); CAT (Catalyst use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (protease; inducers for enhanced **polylactic** acid-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic** acid)

IT 9001-92-7P, Protease
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); CAT (Catalyst use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (proteinase k-like; inducers for enhanced **polylactic** acid-degrading enzyme prodn. and degrdn. of **polylactic** acid)

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:65454 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120267

TITLE: **Saccharothrix** for degradation of **polylactate resin**

INVENTOR(S): Tokiwa, Yutaka

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JTXXFF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 3128577	B1	20010129	JP 1999-313578	19991104
JP 2001128693	A2	20010515		
WO 2001032902	A1	20010510	WO 2000-JP2113	20000331
W: CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1227158	A1	20020731	EP 2000-913053	20000331
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2001128667	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158973	20000529
JP 3326495	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128668	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158974	20000529
JP 3326608	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128669	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158975	20000529
JP 3326496	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128670	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158976	20000529
JP 3326497	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128671	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158977	20000529
JP 3326498	B2	20020924		

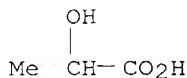
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-313578 A 19991104
 WO 2000-JP2113 W 20000331

AB Biodegradable **polylactate resin** is degraded with **Saccharothrix**. The method does not give waste gas, and is time-saving and useful for composting.

IC ICM C12P001-06
ICS C12N001-20; C12S013-00
CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
ST **Saccharothrix polylactate resin** degrdn
IT Compost
Crossiella cryophila
Saccharothrix
Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes aerocolonigenes
Saccharothrix australiensis
Saccharothrix coeruleofusca
Saccharothrix espanaensis
Saccharothrix flava
Saccharothrix longispora
Saccharothrix mutabilis mutabilis
Saccharothrix syringae
Saccharothrix texasensis
Saccharothrix waywayandensis
(Saccharothrix for degrdn. of **polylactate resin**)
IT **Resins**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**polylactate; Saccharothrix** for degrdn. of **polylactate resin**)
IT 26100-51-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(resin; **Saccharothrix** for degrdn. of **polylactate resin**)
IT 26100-51-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(resin; **Saccharothrix** for degrdn. of **polylactate resin**)
RN 26100-51-6 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

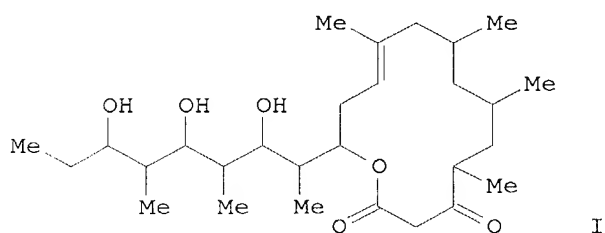
CM 1

CRN 50-21-5
CMF C3 H6 O3



L18 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:420019 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:20019
TITLE: Isolation and structural elucidation of sekothrixide, a new macrolide effective to overcome drug-resistance of cancer cells
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yoon Jeong; Furihata, Kazuo; Shimazu, Akira; Furihata, Keiko; Seto, Haruo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Appl. Microbiol., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 113, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Antibiotics (1991), 44(11), 1280-2
CODEN: JANTAJ; ISSN: 0021-8820
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



AB The prodn. and isolation of a new macrolide, named sekothrixide (I), which has cytotoxic activity in the presence of colchicine, are reported. The producing microorganism, *Saccharothrix* CF24, was isolated from soil. I was demonstrated by mass and NMR spectral anal. to be a 14-membered .beta.-ketolactone with a long, **polyoxygenated** side chain. Its relative and abs. configurations were not detd. I has neither antibacterial nor antifungal activity, but acted synergistically with colchicine against multidrug-resistant KB-C2 cells.

CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 10, 26

IT **Saccharothrix**
(sekothrixide from)

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=> s l25

6 FILES SEARCHED...
17 FILES SEARCHED...
L26 32 L25

=> d que

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SACCHAROTHRIX? AND (POLYLACT? OR POL
Y-L-LACT?)
L26 32 SEA L25

=> dup rem l26

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L26

L27 14 DUP REM L26 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-4' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '5-8' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '9-10' FROM FILE EUROPATFULL
ANSWERS '11-12' FROM FILE INPADOC
ANSWER '13' FROM FILE PASCAL
ANSWER '14' FROM FILE PCTFULL

=> d bib ab l27 1-14

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:29483 CAPLUS
DN 138:85598
TI Isolation of poly(lactic acid) degrading enzyme and proteinase K-like
protease from bacteria
IN Tokiwa, Yutaka; Amnat, Jallerat; Tsuchiya, Akito
PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan;
Almighty K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 2003009855	A2	20030114	JP 2001-248343	20010817
PRAI	JP 2001-133588	A	20010427		

AB A method for isolation of poly(lactic acid) degrading enzyme and
proteinase K-like protease from bacteria by culturing them in the presence
of glycine-contg. oligopeptide, alanine-contg. oligopeptide, valine-contg.

oligopeptide, valine, alanine, glycine, gelatin, soybean, collagen, elastin, keratin, silk fibroin, or its hydrolysis products, is provided.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 AN 2003:29478 CAPLUS
 DN 138:54649
 TI Inducers for enhanced **polylactic** acid-degrading enzyme production and degradation of **polylactic** acid
 IN Tokiwa, Yutaka; Jarelaht, Amnatto; Tsuchiya, Akito
 PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan; Almighty K. K.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003009846	A2	20030114	JP 2001-248341	20010817
PRAI	JP 2001-133588	A	20010427		
AB	Biodegradable polylactic acid is degraded with microorganism producing polylactic acid-degrading enzyme and/or proteinase K-like protease. Inducers such as glycine-contg. oligopeptides are used for promotion of enzyme prodn. of the microorganism.				

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
 AN 2003:121755 CAPLUS
 DN 139:3327
 TI **Poly(L-lactide)** degradation by **Saccharothrix** waywayandensis
 AU Jarerat, Amnat; Tokiwa, Yutaka
 CS C.P.R Co., Ltd., Himeji, Hyogo, 670-0965, Japan
 SO Biotechnology Letters (2003), 25(5), 401-404
 CODEN: BILED3; ISSN: 0141-5492
 PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB **Poly(L-lactide)** (PLA) was degraded by more than 95 mg from 100 mg PLA film by an actinomycete, **Saccharothrix** waywayandensis, growing in 100 mL liq. culture contg. 0.1% (w/v) gelatin. In addn. to degrading PLA, this strain assimilated the major degrdn. product of PLA, L-lactic acid.

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
 AN 2001:65454 CAPLUS
 DN 134:120267
 TI **Saccharothrix** for degradation of **polylactate** resin
 IN Tokiwa, Yutaka
 PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
 SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JTXXFF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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 PI JP 3128577 B1 20010129 JP 1999-313578 19991104
 JP 2001128693 A2 20010515
 WO 2001032902 A1 20010510 WO 2000-JP2113 20000331
 W: CA, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
 PT, SE
 EP 1227158 A1 20020731 EP 2000-913053 20000331
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, FI, CY
 JP 2001128667 A2 20010515 JP 2000-158973 20000529
 JP 3326495 B2 20020924
 JP 2001128668 A2 20010515 JP 2000-158974 20000529
 JP 3326608 B2 20020924
 JP 2001128669 A2 20010515 JP 2000-158975 20000529
 JP 3326496 B2 20020924
 JP 2001128670 A2 20010515 JP 2000-158976 20000529
 JP 3326497 B2 20020924
 JP 2001128671 A2 20010515 JP 2000-158977 20000529
 JP 3326498 B2 20020924
 PRAI JP 1999-313578 A 19991104
 WO 2000-JP2113 W 20000331

AB Biodegradable **polylactate** resin is degraded with
Saccharothrix. The method does not give waste gas, and is
 time-saving and useful for composting.

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:64718 USPATFULL

TI Microorganism capable of degrading **polylactic** acid resin and
 method of degrading **polylactic** acid resin using said
 microorganism

IN Tokiwa, Yutaka, Tsuchiura, Japan
 Jikuya, Hiroyuki, Tsukuba, Japan
 Nagai, Naoko, Kameoka, Japan

PA Director-General of Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Tokyo,
 Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
 Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 6066492 20000523

AI US 1999-233041 19990120 (9)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-942361, filed on 2 Oct 1997, now patented,
 Pat. No. US 5925556

PRAI JP 1996-262073 19961002

JP 1996-262074 19961002

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saucier, Sandra E.; Assistant Examiner: Afremova, Vera

LREP Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP

CIMN Number of Claims: 6

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 473

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A microorganism belonging to the genus *Staphylococcus* or the genus
Streptomyces which is capable of degrading a **polylactic** acid
 resin. A method of degrading a **polylactic** acid resin including
 a step of culturing a microorganism capable of degrading a
polylactic acid resin in a medium containing a

polylactic acid resin. In particular, the microorganisms *Streptomyces violaceusniger* FERM BP-6110 and *Streptomyces cyaneus* FERM BP-6111 are used.

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPTAFULL on STN
AN 1999:81748 USPTAFULL
TI Method of degrading **polylactic** acid resin using *staphylococcus*
hominis and *staphylococcus epidermidis*
IN Tokiwa, Yutaka, Tsuchiura, Japan
Jikuya, Hiroyuki, Tsukuba, Japan
Nagai, Naoko, Kameoka, Japan
PA Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S.
government)
Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5925556 19990720
AI US 1997-942361 19971002 (8)
PRAI JP 1996-262073 19961002
JP 1996-262074 19961002
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saucier, Sandra E.; Assistant Examiner: Afremova, Vera
LREP Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 3
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 485
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A microorganism belonging to the genus *Staphylococcus* or the genus
Streptomyces which is capable of degrading a **polylactic** acid
resin. A method of degrading a **polylactic** acid resin including
a step of culturing a microorganism capable of degrading a
polylactic acid resin in a medium containing a
polylactic acid resin. In particular, the microorganisms
Staphylococcus hominis FERM BP-6108 and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* FERM
BP-6109.

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPTAFULL on STN
AN 1998:162664 USPTAFULL
TI 15-hydroxy 6,9-hemiacetal erythromycin compounds
IN Harada, Setsuo, Kawanishi, Japan
Funabashi, Yasunori, Osaka, Japan
Inatomi, Nobuhiro, Osaka, Japan
Tanayama, Shigeharu, Osaka, Japan
Tanida, Seiichi, Kyoto, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Corporation, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5854407 19981229
AI US 1995-475557 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-33777, filed on 19 Mar 1993, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5470961
PRAI JP 1992-64243 19920319
JP 1992-152467 19920611
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, John; Assistant Examiner: Lee, Howard C.
LREP Conlin, David G., Eisenstein, Ronald I., Dike, Bronstein, Roberts &
Cushman, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 23

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2053

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are (1) a structurally novel 6,9-hemiacetal- erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions br a salt thereof, which has an excellent gastrointestinal function promoting effect and is low in toxicity; (2) a process for preparing a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof, which comprises reacting a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative or a salt thereof with an organism-derived oxidase; and (3) a gastrointestinal function promoting agent containing a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof.

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

AN 95:105951 USPATFULL

TI 14 and/or 15-hydroxy 6,9 hemiacetal erythromycin derivatives

IN Harada, Setsuo, Kawanishi, Japan

Funabashi, Yasunori, Osaka, Japan

Inatomi, Nobuhiro, Osaka, Japan

Tanayama, Shigeharu, Osaka, Japan

Tanida, Seiichi, Kyoto, Japan

PA Takeda Chemical Ind., Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

Kitasato Kenkyushio, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5470961 19951128

AI US 1993-33777 19930319 (8)

PRAI JP 1992-64243 19920319

JP 1992-152467 19920611

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Lee, Howard C.

LREP Conlin, David G., Eisenstein, Ronald I.

CLMN Number of Claims: 16

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1967

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are (1) a structurally novel 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof, which has an excellent gastrointestinal function promoting effect and is low in toxicity; (2) a process for preparing a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof, which comprises reacting a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative or a salt thereof with an organism-derived oxidase; and (3) a gastrointestinal function promoting agent containing a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof.

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 14 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2004 WILA on STN DUPLICATE 4

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 1227158 EUROPATFULL ED 20020808 EW 200231 FS OS

TIEN METHOD FOR DEGRADING **POLYLACTATE** RESINS.
 TIDE VERFAHREN ZUM ABBAU VON POLYLAKTATHARZEN.
 TIFR PROCEDE DE DEGRADATION DE RESINES **POLYLACTATE**.
 IN TOKIWA, Yutaka, 46-12, Sakuragaoka-cho, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki 300-0832, JP
 PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, 3-1, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8901, JP; Tokiwa, Yutaka, 46-12, Sakuragaoka-cho, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki 300-0832, JP
 PAN 3298250; 3327490
 AG Maschio, Antonio, D Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1DA, GB
 AGN 77501
 OS BEPA2002064 EP 1227158 A1 0009
 SO Wila-EPZ-2002-H31-T1a
 DT Patent
 LA Anmeldung in Japanisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch; Verfahren in Englisch
 DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE
 PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale Anmeldung)
 PI EP 1227158 A1 20020731
 OD 20020731
 AI EP 2000-913053 20000331
 PRAI JP 1999-313578 19991104
 RLI WO 00-JP2113 000331 INTAKZ
 WO 0132902 010510 INTPNR
 ABEN The present invention provides novel microorganisms that directly biodegrade **polylactide** resins and plastics containing the same as well as a method therefor. Specifically, the present invention provides a method for degrading **polylactide** resins, wherein the **polylactide** resins are degraded by an actinomycete belonging to the genus **Saccharothrix**, **Streptoalloteichus**, **Kibdelosporangium**, **Lentzea**, **Actinokineospora**, **Saccharomonospora**, **Saccharopolyspora**, or **Actinopolyspora**.

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 14 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2004 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 561413 EUROPATFULL UP 20000423 EW 199338 FS OS STA B
 TIEN Erythromycin derivatives, preparation and use thereof.
 TIDE Erythromycinderivate, ihre Herstellung und ihre Verwendung.
 TIFR Derives d'erythromycin, leur preparation et leur utilisation.
 IN Harada, Setsuo, 3-31, Seiwadainishi 2-chome, Kawanishi, Hyogo 666-01, JP;
 Funabashi, Yasunori, 12-410, 3 Kishibekita 5-chome, Suita, Osaka 564, JP;
 Inatomi, Nobuhiro, 2-920, 1 Yamazaki 2-chome, Shimamoto-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka 567, JP;
 Tanayama, Shigeharu, 9-1, Sonoda-cho, Ibaraju, Osaka 567, JP;
 Tanida, Seiichi, 20-20, Ichimonbashi, 2-chome, Nagaokakyo, Kyoto 617, JP
 PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1-1 Doshomachi 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 541, JP;
 KITASATO KENKYUSHO, 9-1, Shirokane 5 chome Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, JP
 PAN 204702; 400420
 AG von Kreisler, Alek, Dipl.-Chem. et al, Patentanwaelte von Kreisler,

Selting, Werner, Postfach 10 22 41, Bahnhofsvorplatz 1, D-50462 Koeln,
DE
AGN 12434
OS EP1993062 EP 0561413 A1 930922
SO Wila-EPZ-1993-H38-T1a
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI;
R LU; R NL; R PT; R SE
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 561413 A1 19930922
OD 19930922
AI EP 1993-104504 19930319
PRAI JP 1992-64243 19920319
JP 1992-152467 19920611

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 561413 EUROPATFULL ED 19970108 EW 199623 FS PS
TIEN Erythromycin derivatives, preparation and use thereof.
TIDE Erythromycinderivate, Herstellung und Verwendung davon.
TIFR Derives d'erythromycin, leur preparation et leur utilisation.
IN Harada, Setsuo, 3-31, Seiwadainishi 2-chome, Kawanishi, Hyogo 666-01,
JP;
Funabashi, Yasunori, 12-410, 3 Kishibekita 5-chome, Suita, Osaka 564,
JP;
Inatomi, Nobuhiro, 2-920, 1 Yamazaki 2-chome, Shimamoto-cho,
Mishima-gun, Osaka 567, JP;
Tanayama, Shigeharu, 9-1, Sonoda-cho, Ibaraju, Osaka 567, JP;
Tanida, Seiichi, 20-20, Ichimonbashi, 2-chome, Nagaokakyo, Kyoto 617, JP
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1-1 Doshomachi 4-chome, Chuo-ku,
Osaka-shi, Osaka 541, JP;
KITASATO KENKYUSHO, 9-1, Shirokane 5 chome Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, JP
PAN 204702; 400420
AG von Kreisler, Alek, Dipl.-Chem. et al, Patentanwaelte von
Kreisler-Selting-Werner Postfach 10 22 41, 50462 Koeln, DE
AGN 12434
OS EPB1996037 EP 0561413 B1 960605
SO Wila-EPS-1996-H23-T1
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI;
R LU; R NL; R PT; R SE
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT
PI EP 561413 B1 19960605
OD 19930922
AI EP 1993-104504 19930319
PRAI JP 1992-64243 19920319
JP 1992-152467 19920611
REP EP 213617 A EP 222186 A
EP 349100 A
ABEN Disclosed are (1) a structurally novel 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin
derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and
15-positions or a salt thereof, which has an excellent gastrointestinal
function promoting effect and is low in toxicity; (2) a process for
preparing a 6,9- hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl
group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof,

which comprises reacting a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative or a salt thereof with an organism-derived oxidase; and (3) a gastrointestinal function promoting agent containing a 6,9-hemiacetal-erythromycin derivative having a hydroxyl group at at least one of the 14- and 15-positions or a salt thereof.

L27 ANSWER 11 OF 14 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2004 EPO on STN DUPLICATE 7

LEVEL 1

AN 149796839 INPADOC ED 20010531 EW 200121 UP 20020806 UW 200231
 TI METHOD FOR DEGRADING **POLYLACTATE** RESINS.
 IN TOKIWA, YUTAKA
 INS TOKIWA YUTAKA
 INA JP
 PA JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY SECRETARY OF AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; TOKIWA, YUTAKA
 PAS JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY SECRET; TOKIWA YUTAKA
 PAA JP; JP
 TL English; French
 LA Japanese
 DT Patent
 PIT WO/1 PUBL.OF THE INT.APPL. WITH INT.SEARCH REPORT
 PI WO 2001032902 A1 20010510
 DS RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 W: CA US
 AI WO 2000-JP2113 A 20000331
 PRAI JP 1999-313578 A 19991104
 AB Novel microorganisms directly and biologically degrading **polylactate** resins and plastics containing the same and a method therefor. More particularly speaking, the above method is characterized by degrading **polylactate** resins by using actinomycetes belonging to the genus *Saccharothrix*, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora* or *Actinopolyspora*.

L27 ANSWER 12 OF 14 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2004 EPO on STN

LEVEL 1

AN 204628305 INPADOC ED 20030513 EW 200319 UP 20030513 UW 200319
 TI A METHOD FOR DEGRADING **POLYLACTIDE** RESINS.
 IN TOKIWA, YUTAKA
 INS TOKIWA YUTAKA
 INA JP
 PA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; TOKIWA, YUTAKA
 PAS NAT INST OF ADVANCED IND SCIEN; TOKIWA YUTAKA
 PAA JP; JP
 TL English; French
 LA English
 DT Patent
 PIT CAAA LAID-OPEN APPLICATION
 PI CA 2385726 AA 20010510
 AI CA 2000-2385726 A 20000331
 PRAI JP 1999-313578 A 19991104
 WO 2000-JP2113 W 20000331
 AB Novel microorganisms directly and biologically degrading

polylactate resins and plastics containing the same and a method therefor. More particularly speaking, the above method is characterized by degrading **polylactate** resins by using actinomycetes belonging to the genus **Saccharothrix**, *Streptoalloteichus*, *Kibdelosporangium*, *Lentzea*, *Actinokineospora*, *Saccharomonospora*, *Saccharopolyspora* or *Actinopolyspora*.

L27 ANSWER 13 OF 14 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 5

AN 2003-0218483 PASCAL

CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

TIEN **Poly(L-lactide)**-degrading activity in various actinomycetes

AU JARERAT Amnat; PRANAMUDA Hardaning; TOKIWA Yutaka

CS Cassava and Starch Technology Research Unit, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand; Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology, Jakarta 10340, Indonesia; National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8566, Japan

SO Macromolecular bioscience : (Print), (2002), 2(9), 420-428, 25 refs. ISSN: 1616-5187

DT Journal

BL Analytic

CY Germany, Federal Republic of

LA English

AV INIST-27117, 354000110816770020

AB The **poly(L-lactide)** (PLA)-degrading ability of actinomycetes obtained from culture collections was examined by the formation of clear zones on PLA-emulsified agar plates. Using 41 genera. (105 strains) of actinomycetes with phylogenetic affiliations based on 16S rRNA sequences, PLA degraders were found to be limited to members of the family Pseudonocardiaceae and related genera. They included *Amycolatopsis*, **saccharothrix**, *Lentzea*, *Kibdelosporangium*, and *Streptoalloteichus*. A large number of PLA degraders were widely distributed within the genus **Saccharothrix**. Most strains forming clear zones on PLA-emulsified agar plates also formed clear zones on silk fibroin agar plates. **Saccharothrix** species showed an ability to degrade PLA films and assimilate degradation products in liquid cultures. No significant change of the molecular weight and polydispersity (M.sub.w/M.sub.n) of the remaining film fragments was confirmed. After cultivation for two weeks, many irregular holes/pits on the surface of the film due to the colonization of microorganisms were observed by scanning electron microscopy.

L27 ANSWER 14 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2004 Univentio on STN

AN 1995029912 PCTFULL ED 20020514

TIEN ERGOLINE DERIVATIVES AS ANALGESICS

TIFR DERIVES D'ERGOLINE UTILISES COMME ANALGESIQUES

IN TSUBOTANI, Shigetoshi;

DOI, Takayuki;

FUNABASHI, Yasunori

PA TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.;

TSUBOTANI, Shigetoshi;

DOI, Takayuki;

FUNABASHI, Yasunori

LA English

DT Patent

PI WO 9529912 A1 19951109
DS W: AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU IS KG KR KZ LK LR
LT LV MD MG MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ
VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

AI WO 1995-JP812 A 19950425
PRAI JP 1994-6/114079 19940429
JP 1994-6/306649 19941209

ABEN An analgic agent which comprises a compound of general formula (I),
wherein each of R1 and R2
is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group; R3 is
a lower alkyl group; rings
A and B may optionally be substituted; ring D is further substituted
with an optionally substituted
hydroxyl group and may optionally be substituted with an oxo group,
wherein a double bond is formed
between the positions 8 and 9 or between the positions 9 and 10, or a
pharmaceutically acceptable
salt thereof, and a production thereof.

ABFR Agent analgesique comprenant un compose de la formule generale (I), dans
laquelle R1 et R2
representent chacun un atome d'hydrogene ou un groupe hydrocarbure
eventuellement substitue; R3
represente un groupe alkyle inferieur; les cycles A et B peuvent
eventuellement etre substitues; le
cycle D est en outre substitue par un groupe hydroxyle eventuellement
substitue et peut
eventuellement etre substitue par un groupe oxo, une double liaison
etant formee entre les positions
8 et 9 ou entre les positions 9 et 10. L'invention se rapporte egalement
a un sel pharmaceutiquement
acceptable de ce compose, ainsi qu'a un procede de production de ce
dernier.

=> d que 129

L5 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 26100-51-6/BI
 L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLY-L-LACTIC ACID"/CN
 L7 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L6
 L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 127514-57-2
 L28 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON LECHEVALIERIA AERO? OR
 LENTZEA CALIFORN? OR LENTZEA ALBID? OR CROSSIELLA CRYO? OR
 LECHEVALIERIA FLAVA? OR LENTZEA VIOL? OR LENTZEA WAY? OR
 CROSSIELLA CRYOPHIL?
 L29 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND (L7 OR L10 OR
 POLYLACT? OR (POLY? OR RESIN?) (5A)?LACT?)

Synonymy
Rw
Saccharothrix

=> d ibib abs hitind hitstr

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:65454 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120267

TITLE: Saccharothrix for degradation of **polylactate resin**

INVENTOR(S): Tokiwa, Yutaka

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JTXXFF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 3128577	B1	20010129	JP 1999-313578	19991104
JP 2001128693	A2	20010515		
WO 2001032902	A1	20010510	WO 2000-JP2113	20000331
W: CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1227158	A1	20020731	EP 2000-913053	20000331
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2001128667	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158973	20000529
JP 3326495	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128668	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158974	20000529
JP 3326608	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128669	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158975	20000529
JP 3326496	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128670	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158976	20000529
JP 3326497	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128671	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158977	20000529
JP 3326498	B2	20020924		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

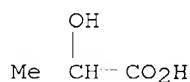
JP 1999-313578 A 19991104

WO 2000-JP2113 W 20000331

AB Biodegradable **polylactate resin** is degraded with Saccharothrix. The method does not give waste gas, and is time-saving and useful for composting.

IC ICM C12P001-06

ICS C12N001-20; C12S013-00
 CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
 ST Saccharothrix **polylactate resin** degrdn
 IT Compost
 Crossiella cryophila
 Saccharothrix
 Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes aerocolonigenes
 Saccharothrix australiensis
 Saccharothrix coeruleofusca
 Saccharothrix espanaensis
 Saccharothrix flava
 Saccharothrix longispora
 Saccharothrix mutabilis mutabilis
 Saccharothrix syringae
 Saccharothrix texasensis
 Saccharothrix waywayandensis
 (Saccharothrix for degrdn. of **polylactate resin**)
 IT **Resins**
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM
 (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (**polylactate**; Saccharothrix for degrdn. of
 polylactate resin)
 IT 26100-51-6
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM
 (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (**resin**; Saccharothrix for degrdn. of **polylactate**
 resin)
 IT 26100-51-6
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM
 (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (**resin**; Saccharothrix for degrdn. of **polylactate**
 resin)
 RN 26100-51-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 50-21-5
 CMF C3 H6 O3



Inventor Search

Afremova 10/089,120

March 3, 2004

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:65454 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120267
 TITLE: Saccharothrix for **degradation** of
polylactate resin
 INVENTOR(S): **Tokiwa, Yutaka**
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JTXXXF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 3128577	B1	20010129	JP 1999-313578	19991104
JP 2001128693	A2	20010515		
WO 2001032902	A1	20010510	WO 2000-JP2113	20000331
W: CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1227158	A1	20020731	EP 2000-913053	20000331
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2001128667	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158973	20000529
JP 3326495	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128668	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158974	20000529
JP 3326608	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128669	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158975	20000529
JP 3326496	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128670	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158976	20000529
JP 3326497	B2	20020924		
JP 2001128671	A2	20010515	JP 2000-158977	20000529
JP 3326498	B2	20020924		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-313578 A 19991104
 WO 2000-JP2113 W 20000331

AB Biodegradable polylactate resin is degraded with Saccharothrix. The method does not give waste gas, and is time-saving and useful for composting.

IC ICM C12P001-06
 ICS C12N001-20; C12S013-00

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

ST Saccharothrix polylactate resin degrdn

IT Compost

Crossiella cryophila
 Saccharothrix
 Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes aerocolonigenes
 Saccharothrix australiensis
 Saccharothrix coeruleofusca
 Saccharothrix espanaensis
 Saccharothrix flava
 Saccharothrix longispora
 Saccharothrix mutabilis mutabilis
 Saccharothrix syringae
 Saccharothrix texasensis

Saccharothrix waywayandensis
 (Saccharothrix for degrdn. of polylactate resin)

IT Resins
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM
 (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (polylactate; Saccharothrix for degrdn. of polylactate resin)

IT 26100-51-6
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM
 (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (resin; Saccharothrix for degrdn. of polylactate resin)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:39850 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:143571

TITLE: **Polylactic acid resin-**
degradation bacteria and microbial
degradation of polylactic acid
 plastic

INVENTOR(S): **Tokiwa, Yutaka**; Nagai, Naoko; Jikuya,
 Hiroyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan;
 Shimadzu Corp.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 11004680	A2	19990112	JP 1997-160230	19970617
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1997-160230	19970617
AB	Bacillus subtilis, B. circulans, and B. stearothermophilus degrade polylactic acid resin. Biodegrdn. of the polylactic acid plastics with Bacillus was also shown. The bacteria are useful for manufg. org. acids and compost from the polylactic acid plastics. The physiol. and morphol. characteristics of these Bacillus were given.				
IC	ICM C12N001-20 ICS C12N001-20; B09B003-00; C08J011-04; C12R001-125; C12R001-09; C12R001-07				
CC	60-1 (Waste Treatment and Disposal) Section cross-reference(s): 10, 16				
ST	Bacillus polylactate plastic degrdn; waste solid biodegrdn Bacillus				
IT	Waste plastics (biodegrdn. of; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria and microbial degrdn. of polylactic acid plastic)				
IT	Bacillus (bacterium genus) Bacillus circulans Bacillus stearothermophilus Bacillus subtilis Fermentation (polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria and microbial degrdn. of polylactic acid plastic)				
IT	Plastics, processes RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)				

(polylactic acid; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria and microbial
degrdn. of polylactic acid plastic)
IT 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid
RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
(Process)
(biodegrdn. of; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria and microbial
degrdn. of polylactic acid plastic)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:256027 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:2687
TITLE: **Polylactic acid resin-
degradation bacteria**
INVENTOR(S): **Tokiwa, Yutaka**; Jikuya, Hiroyuki; Nagai,
Naoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan;
Shimadzu Corp.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10108670	A2	19980428	JP 1996-262074	19961002
US 5925556	A	19990720	US 1997-942361	19971002
US 6066492	A	20000523	US 1999-233041	19990120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-262073	19961002
			JP 1996-262074	19961002
			US 1997-942361	19971002

AB Polylactate-contg. plastics are degraded with Staphylococcus hominis or S.
epidermidis. The physiol. and morphol. characteristics of these two
bacteria were given. The bacteria are useful for disposal of plastic
waste.

IC ICM C12N001-20
ICS C12N001-20; B09B003-00; C08J011-06; C12S013-00; C12R001-44;
C12R001-45

CC 10-2 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)

ST polylactate plastic degrdn Staphylococcus

IT Staphylococcus hominis

(Polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

IT Plastics, processes

RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
(Process)

(polylactate-contg.; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

IT Compost

Staphylococcus epidermidis

(polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

IT 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid

RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
(Process)

(degrdn. of resin contg.; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:256026 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:2686
 TITLE: **Polylactic acid resin-degradation** bacteria
 INVENTOR(S): **Tokiwa, Yutaka**; Jikuya, Hiroyuki; Nagai, Naoko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan; Shimadzu Corp.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10108669	A2	19980428	JP 1996-262073	19961002
US 5925556	A	19990720	US 1997-942361	19971002
US 6066492	A	20000523	US 1999-233041	19990120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-262073 19961002
 JP 1996-262074 19961002
 US 1997-942361 19971002

AB Polylactate-contg. plastics are degraded with Streptomyces violaceus or S. cyaneus. The physiol. and morphol. characteristics of these two bacteria were given. The bacteria are useful for disposal of plastic waste.

IC ICM C12N001-20
 ICS C12N001-20; B09B003-00; C08J011-06; C12S013-00; C12R001-465

CC 10-2 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)

ST polylactate plastic degrdn Streptomyces

IT Compost
 Streptomyces
 Streptomyces cyaneus
 Streptomyces violaceus
 (polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

IT Plastics, processes
 RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
 (polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

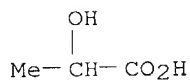
IT 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid
 RL: POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
 (degrdn. of; polylactic acid resin-degrdn. bacteria)

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 26100-51-6 REGISTRY
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Lactic acid, polymers (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (.+-.)-2-Hydroxypropanoic acid homopolymer
CN (.+-.)-Lactic acid homopolymer
CN (.+-.)-Poly(lactic acid)
CN DL-Lactic acid homopolymer
CN DL-Lactic acid polymer
CN DL-Polylactic acid
CN Lactic acid homopolymer
CN Lactic acid polymer
CN Lactic acid, polyesters
CN Poly(dl-lactate)
CN Poly(dl-lactic acid)
CN Poly(DL-lactic acid)
CN Poly(lactic acid)
DR 31587-11-8
MF (C3 H6 O3)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyester, Polyester formed
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU,
DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, PIRA,
PROMT, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
Other Sources: NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

RELATED POLYMERS AVAILABLE WITH POLYLINK

CM 1

CRN 50-21-5
CMF C3 H6 O3



3962 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
140 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3982 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)